



## THEATRE-ROYAL.

February 20, 1781.

In obedience to the Voice of the People, and to comply with the particular Desire of several Persons of distinction, who have been pleased to honour the Theatre with their commands for several PLAYS, the Manager has

**Renewed his Engagement with Mr DIGGES.**  
In consequence of which, he will appear on SATURDAY next the 24th, in the Character of

**KING LEAR.**

The Part of CORDELIA by A YOUNG LADY,  
Being her first Appearance on any Stage.

By Desire of several Gentlemen of the  
**FACULTY OF ADVOCATES,**

On MONDAY next will be performed, the Historical Play of  
**HENRY THE EIGHTH.**  
Cardinal Wolsey, Mr DIGGES.

By Desire of several Persons of Distinction,  
On WEDNESDAY next,

**HAMLET**  
PRINCE OF DENMARK.  
Hamlet, Mr DIGGES.

**PANTHEON.**

Mary's Chapel, Feb. 15, 1781.

THE Meeting which should have been held this evening is postponed to Friday the 23d current, when the Question meant to be agitated this night will be the subject of debate, viz. "Whether is LENITY or SEVERITY in the Sovereign most conducive to the happiness of the subject?" Upon that occasion, the Gentlemen only are to pay the usual admission money; and, whatever sum shall be collected applied to the same purpose as last mentioned.

Tickets to be had of the Members, and at Mr Swan's Shop.

In the Press, and will be published immediately.

## THE TRIAL OF LORD GEORGE GORDON.

WHEREAS many spurious and incorrect impressions of this interesting trial has gone abroad, and are in the press at present in Scotland, a number of gentlemen, friends to Lordship, anxious to furnish the great body of the people of this country with the cheapest edition possible, have entered into terms with a printer in Edinburgh for that purpose. As they with a copy of this trial to be in the hands of every sincere Protestant and well-wisher of his Lordship, they mean to give the Public an opportunity of having it on the lowest terms, without any view to private emolument. Several editions are evidently published as Catch-penny. This edition is undertaken merely to serve the Public at large, and will be given to them at prime cost. As it will contain every syllable *verbatim*, question, answer, and speech during the whole time of the trial, it will consist of about 200 pages large 8vo. The best copies on fine paper will not exceed One Shilling, and the coarse as low as Sixpence.

Communications from Bookellers, Societies, or Committees, will be punctually attended to.

It is earnestly requested such as favour this proposal will not delay a moment to send up their commissions to J. MENNONS and Co. Brodie's Close, Lawn Market, Edinburgh.

Orders are also taken in by Mr J. Duncan, Smith and Son, Bookellers, Glasgow; Mr Macalpine, Greenock; Mr Caldwell, Paisley; Mr Menzies, Kilmarnock; Mr Mutchett, Stirling; Mr Milne, Dundee; Mr Ford, Kirkcaldy; Mr Sharp, Inverness; Mr Alexander, Banff; Morrison and Son, Perth; Mr Macarthur, Port-Glasgow; and Mr White, Beith.

## JOHN POLLOCK, Dealer in Tea and Spirits,

Head of Niddry's Wynd, opposite Bridge-street, Edinburgh.  
RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the generous encouragement he hath already met with.—Can assure them it ever shall be his particular study to pay such attention to business, that he is hopeful will make his dealings mutual and permanent. Having at present a very large quantity of TEA of such excellent quality, and so moderate prices, that he can venture to say, none hath been offered to sale more worthy the public attention; which are now selling at the following low prices, viz.

	L.	s.	d.	
Best Bohea	at	3	3	per lb.
Congo	at	5	0	
Fine ditto	at	6	0	
Sulphur	at	6	9	
Very best ditto	at	7	6	
Hyson	at	11	0	
Superfine	at	13	0	
Best Raw Coffee	at	4	0	
Ditto Roasted	at	5	0	

Dutch weight.

Foreign and British Spirits of the very qualities, at the lowest prices.  
Sugars at prime cost.

## AREAS TO BE FEUED FOR BUILDING IN ST JAMES'S SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

THE situation of this Square is dry and healthy; it is sheltered by the buildings of the New Town from the east wind, well known there to blow with uncommon violence from that quarter; it is out of the reach of the fench of the butchers shambles, so intolerable to the neighbourhood in the summer months; it has an extensive prospect over the adjacent fields, over the frith of Forth, and almost over the whole coast of Fife, and is near agreeable walks and airings in the country; it is near to several churches, to the public markets, the Theatre-Royal, and the Assembly-Room now projected; it is close adjoining to that elegant and useful building the Register Office, in which the whole gentlemen of the law are concerned; it is nearer to the College, to the High School, to the Parliament-House, the Banks, the General Post Office, and to the other public Offices of Customs, Excise, &c. &c. than any part of the New Town, (a very few houses excepted,) and a short agreeable walk from the Royal Botanic Garden. Besides these local advantages, the feuars of this Square will be free of the land-tax, ministers stipend, street on trade, impost on liquors, and of the many other impositions, to which the inhabitants within the Royal City of Edinburgh are subject. There is plenty of good water in the ground, to be had at a small expence; and all the feuars are to be taken bound to contribute their proportion to the public police of the square, viz. scavengers, lamps, &c.

ALSO to be FEUED, a number of AREAS for building, on the lower ground near St James's Square, which is also without the Royal City, and of consequence free of all taxes and impositions as above. These areas are remarkably well adapted for shops, warehouses, wine cellars, &c.

A plan of the Square, and of the streets where the other buildings are proposed, is to be seen in the hands of Walter Ferguson writer, the proprietor, at his house first storey Gavinloch's land, head of Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, who will inform of the terms of feuing, and every other particular relative to the premises.

[Continuation of Mr Erskine's speech from our last.]  
THIS will fully appear hereafter. But let us first attend to the evidence on the part of the Crown.

The first witness which it has called to support this prosecution is William Hay, a bankrupt in fortune, he acknowledges himself to be; and I am afraid he is a bankrupt in confidence. Such a scene of impudent, ridiculous inconsistency would have utterly destroyed his credibility in the most trifling civil suit; and I am therefore almost ashamed to remind you of his evidence, when I reflect that you will never suffer it to glance across your minds on this solemn occasion.

This man, whom I may now, without offence or slander, point out to you as a dark Popish spy, who attended the meeting of the London Association to pervert their harmless purposes, conscious that the discovery of his character would invalidate all his testimony, endeavoured at first to conceal the activity of his soul, by denying that he had been any of the destructive scenes imputed to the Protestants; yet, almost in the same breath, it came out, that there was hardly a place, public or private, where Riot had erected her standard, in which he had not been, nor a house, prison, or chapel, that was destroyed, to the demolition of which he had not been a witness. He was at Newcastle and the Fleet, at Langdale's and at Coleman Street, at the Duke of Cumberland's, and in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. What took him to Coachmaker's Hall? He went there, as he told us, to watch their proceedings, for he expected no good from them; and, to justify his prophecy of evil, he said, on his examination by the Crown, That as early as December he had heard some alarming republican language. What expressions did he remember? Why, that the Lord Advocate of Scotland was called only Harry Dundas. Finding this too ridiculous for so grave an occasion, he endeavoured to put some words about the breach of the King's Coronation Oath into the prisoner's mouth, as proceeding from himself, which, it is notorious, he read out of an old Scotch book, published near a century ago, on the abdication of King James II. Only attend to his cross-examination—He said, he was sure he had seen Lord George Gordon at Greenwood's Room in January; but, when Mr Kenyon, who knew he had never been there, advised him to recollect himself, he desired to consult his notes.

I. He is positively sure, from his memory, that he had seen him there; then he says he cannot trust to his memory, without recurring to his papers. On looking at them, they contradicted him; and he then confesses that he never saw Lord George Gordon at Greenwood's Room in January, when his note was taken; or at any other time. But, why did he take notes? He said, it was because the foreman what would happen. How fortunate the Crown is, Gentlemen, to have such friends, to collect evidence by anticipation! When did he begin to take notes? He said, On the 21st of February, which was the first time he had been alarmed at what he had seen or heard, although not a minute before he had been reading a note taken at Greenwood's Room in January, and had sworn that he attended their meetings, from apprehension of consequences as early as December.

Mr Kenyon, who now saw him bewildered in a maze of falsehood, and suspecting his notes to have been a villainous fabrication, to give a show of correctness to his evidence, attacked him with a shrewdness for which he was wholly unprepared. You remember the witness had said, that he always took notes when he attended any meetings where he expected their deliberations might be attended with dangerous consequences. Says Mr Kenyon, give me one instance in the whole course of your life where you ever took notes before? Poor Mr Hay was thunderstruck. The sweat ran down his face, and his countenance bespoke despair, not recollection.—Sir, I must have an instance—tell me when, and where.—Gentlemen, it was now too late: false instance he was obliged to give, and it was striking to see that he had one still to chuse, I think he might have chosen a better. He had taken notes at the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland six and twenty years before.—What! did he apprehend dangerous consequences from the deliberations of the grave elders of the Kirk? Were they levying war against the King? At last, when he was called upon to say to whom he communicated the intelligence he had collected, the spy stood confessed indeed; at first he refused to tell, saying he was his friend, and that he was not obliged to give him up; and when forced at last to speak, it came out to be Mr Butler, a gentleman universally known, and who, from what I know of him, I may be sure never employed him, or any other spy, because he is a man every way respectable, but who certainly is not only a Papist, but the person who was employed in all their proceedings to obtain the late indulgences from Parliament. He called Mr Butler his particular friend, yet professed himself ignorant of his religion. I am sure he could not be desired to conceal it. Mr Butler makes no secret of his religion. It is no reproach to any man who lives the life he does. But Mr Hay thought it of moment to his credit in the cause, that he himself might be thought a Protestant, unconnected with Papists, and not a Papist spy.

So ambitious was Mr Hay of being useful in this cause, that through every stage of the cause, that after playing a little to St George's fields, he ran home to his own house in St Dunstan's Church-yard, and got upon the leads, where he saw the very same man carrying the same flag he had seen in the fields. Gentlemen, whether the petitioners employed the same standard man through the whole course of their peaceable procession, is certainly totally immaterial to the cause, but the circumstance is material, to shew the wickedness of the man. How, says Mr Kenyon, do you know that it was the same person that you saw in the fields; was you acquainted with him? No. How then?—Why, he looked like a brewer's servant;—like a brewer's servant! What, were they not all in their Sunday's cloaths? Oh, yes, they were all in their Sunday's cloaths. Was the man with the flag alone in the dress of his trade? No. Then how do you know he was a brewer's servant? Poor Mr Hay! nothing but sweat and confusion again: at last, after a hesitation which every body thought would have ended in his running out of Court, he said he knew him to be a brewer's servant, because there was something particular in the cut of his coat, the cut of his breeches, and the cut of his stockings.

You see by what strange means villainy is detected; perhaps he might have escaped me, but he sunk under that shrewdness and sagacity which ability, without habits, does not provide.

Gentlemen, you will not, I am sure, forget, whenever you see a man about whose apparel there is any thing particular, to set him down for a brewer's servant. Mr Hay afterwards went to the Lobby of the House of Commons. What took him there? He thought himself in danger, and therefore, says Mr Kenyon, you thrust yourself voluntarily into the very center of danger. That would not do. Then he had a particular friend, whom he knew to be in the Lobby, and whom he apprehended to be in danger.—Sir, who was that particular friend? Out with it; give us his name instantly: all in confusion again, not a word to say for himself, and the name of this person who had the honour of Mr Hay's friendship will probably remain a secret for ever. It may be asked, how are these circumstances material? and the answer is obvious: they are material, because when you see a witness running into every hole and corner of falsehood, and as fast as he is made to bolt out of one, taking cover in another, you will never give credit to what that man relates, as to points which are to affect the life or reputation of a fellow citizen before you. God forbid that you should. I might therefore get rid of this wretch altogether, without making a single remark on that part of his testimony which bears upon the issue you are trying; but the Crown shall have the full benefit of all it will demand of it of nothing he has said; notwithstanding all his bankruptcy of fortune and confidence, and all his folly and wickedness. Let us for the present take it as true and see what it amounts to. What is it that states to have passed at Coachmaker's Hall? That Lord George Gordon desired them to behave with unanimity and firmness, as the Scotch has done. Gentlemen, there is no manner of doubt that the Scotch behaved with unanimity and firmness in resisting the relaxation of the penal laws against Papists, and that by that unanimity and firmness they succeeded; but it was by the constitutional unanimity of the great body

of the people of Scotland, whose example Lord George Gordon recommended, and not by the riots and burnings which they attempted to prove had been committed in Edinburgh in 1773.

I can tell you myself, Gentlemen, as one of the people of Scotland, that there then existed, and still exists, 35 Societies of Protestants, who have been, and still are uniformly firm in opposing every charge in that system of laws established to secure the revolution, and Parliament gave way in Scotland to their united voice, not to the firebrands of the table. It is the duty of Parliament to listen to the voice of the people, for they are the servants of the people; and when the constitution of church or state is unanimously believed, whether truly or falsely, to be in danger, I hope there will never be wanting men, notwithstanding the proceedings of to-day, to desire the people to persevere and be firm. Gentlemen, has the Crown proved that the Protestant brethren of the London Association had fired the main-house in Scotland, or had acted in rebellious opposition to law, so as to entitle it to wrest the prisoner's expressions into an excitation of rebellion against the State, or of violence against the properties of Papists here, by setting up their firmness as an example? Certainly not; they have not even proved the naked fact of such violence having been committed, though such proof would have called for no resistance; since, to make it bear as rebellious advice to the Protestant Association of London, it must be first shown, that such acts had been perpetrated or encouraged by the Protestant Societies in the North.

Who has dared to say this? No man. Gentlemen, the rabble in Scotland certainly did that which has since been done by the rabble in England, to the disgrace and reproach of both countries; but in neither country was there found one man of character or condition of any description who abetted such enormities, nor any man, high or low, of any of the associated Protestants, here or there, who were either convicted, tried, or taken on suspicion.

As to what this man heard on the 29th of May, it was nothing more than a proposition of going up in a body to St George's fields, to consider how the petition should be presented, with the same exhortations to firmness as before. The resolution made on the motion has been read; and, when I come to state the evidence on the part of my noble friend, I will shew you the impossibility of supposing any criminal inference from what Mr Hay afterwards puts in his mouth in the lobby, even taking it to be true. I wish here to be accurate.

[Looks at a piece of paper on which he had taken down his words.] He says, Lord George Gordon desired them to consider steadfastly to adhere to so good a cause as theirs was, promised to persevere in it himself, and hoped, though there was little expectation at present from the House of Commons, that they would meet with redress from their mild and gracious Sovereign, who no doubt would recommend to his Ministers to repeal it. This was all he heard, and I will shew you how this man, wicked as he is, if any belief is to be given to him, entirely overturns and brings to the ground the evidence of Mr Bowen, on which the Crown rests singly for the proof of words which are more difficult to explain. Gentlemen, Was this the language of rebellion? If a multiude was at the gates of the House of Commons to command and insist on a repeal of this law, why encourage their hopes, by reminding them that they had a mild and gracious Sovereign? If was not levying against him, there was no occasion for his mildness and goodness. If he had said, be firm and persevere, we shall meet with redress from the prudence of the Sovereign; it might have borne a different construction, because, whether he was gracious or severe, his prudence might lead him to submit to the necessity of the times. The words sworn to were therefore perfectly clear and unambiguous. I am in your soul and suppositions, and you will meet with redress from a mild and gracious King, who will recommend it to his Minister to repeal it. Good God! if they were to wait till the King, whether from benevolence or fear, should direct his Minister to influence the proceedings of Parliament, How does it square with the charge of instant coercion, or intimidation of the House of Commons? If the multitude was assembled with the premeditated design of producing the immediate repeal by terror or arms, is it possible to suppose that their leader would desire them to be quiet, and refer them to those qualities in the Prince, which, however eminently they belonged to him, never could be exerted on objects in rebellion to his authority? Into what a labyrinth of nonsense and contradiction men involve themselves, when forsaking the rigid rules of evidence, in cases of blood, they would draw conclusions from words, in contradiction to language, and in defiance of common sense!

[To be continued.]

## EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 21st February 1781.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE,  
THERE is to be exposed to SALE, by public auction, at IRVINE, on Friday the 2d of March next, the following GOODS, lately condemned before the Justices, viz.

144 Gallons Foreign Brandy.	4 Gallons Foreign Rum.
119 Dkto Aquavit.	60 Lbs. Green Tea.
1157 Lbs. Black Tea.	70 Lbs. Sepe.

AND  
THE MATERIALS OF FOUR COPPER STILLS.  
The goods to be viewed at the Warehouse on the morning of the day of sale.

## SCURVY, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, &amp;c.

CHARLES ELLIOT Bookeller, Edinburgh, from the fullest evidence of the superior efficacy of Mr SPILSBURY'S DROPS over others now vended, conceives there is not a necessity of re-publishing the extraordinary cures performed by this medicine, when he has it in his power to oblige the public gratis with a testimonial much more interesting and satisfactory to the patient, which is a perusal of a celebrated work lately published, entitled, Free Observations on the Scurvy, Gout, Diet, and Remedy, price 2 s. 6d. Octavo, wherein they may see not only the author's mode of treating those complaints, but a selection of 70 remarkable successful cases, many of which comes within our knowledge.—On returning the books within a fortnight, the money deposited is repaid at my shop, Parliament Close.

N. B. Other venders in the country for Mr Spilbury's Drops, (Price 4 s. small and 7 s. large bottles) are the following Bookellers, viz.

Mr Alex. Thompson, Aberdeen.	Mr E. Wilson, Dumfries.
W. Sharp, Inverness.	G. Elliot, Kelso.
J. Gillies, Perth.	James Duncan, Glasgow.

## THE HAWK PRIVATEER OF LEITH,

COMMANDED BY  
CAPTAIN NICOLL CURRIE.

I am now fitting out with all expedition, and will soon sail on a cruise against the enemies of Great Britain. She is a ship of about 120 tons burden, sails fast, and will mount ten or twelve guns, besides swivels, and has excellent accommodation for men.

Seamen and Landmen desirous of making their fortunes, have now a favourable opportunity, and will meet with encouragement to enter themselves on board the Hawk, by applying immediately to Captain Currie, at his house in Leith, or on board the Privateer.

Capt. Currie hopes, that if any of those brave lads who have formerly sailed with him, are now at home, they will immediately resolve to join their old shipmate, and pursue their fortunes with him.

N. B. A person who can speak and read the French and Dutch languages, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.





From the London Gazette, Feb. 17.  
Whitehall, February 17, 1781.

BY the Antelope packet, which sailed from Charlestown the 18th of January, dispatches have been received from the Earl Cornwallis, Major-General Leslie, and Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour, of which the following are Extracts and Copy.

Extract of a letter from the Earl Cornwallis to Lord George Germain, dated 15th January, Dec. 18, 1780.

As your Lordship will doubtless be glad to hear, by every safe opportunity, the state of affairs in the Southern district, I have the honour of transmitting to you a copy of my letter to the Commander in Chief on the 3d of this month. As this letter explains fully our past operations, and present situation, I have only to add, that Major-General Leslie is safely arrived, with his whole fleet, at Charlestown.

Extract of a letter from the Earl Cornwallis to Sir Henry Clinton, dated Camp at Wynneborough, Dec. 3, 1780.

I HAD the honour to inform your Excellency, that Major Ferguson had taken infinite pains with some of the militia of Ninety-six. He obtained my permission to make an incursion into Tryon County, whilst the sickness of my army prevented my moving. As he had only militia and the small remains of his own corps, without baggage or artillery, and as he promised to come back if he heard of any superior force, I thought he could do no harm, and might help to keep alive the spirits of our friends in North Carolina, which might be damped by the blow of our motions. The event proved unfortunate without any fault of Major Ferguson's. A numerous and unexpected enemy came from the mountains; as they had good horses their movements were rapid. Major Ferguson was tempted to stay near the mountains longer than he intended, in hopes of cutting off Colonel Clarke on his return from Georgia. He was not aware that the enemy was so near him; and in endeavouring to execute my orders of passing the Catawba, and joining me at Charlotte Town, he was attacked by a very superior force, and totally defeated on King's Mountain. Wynneborough, my present position, is a healthy spot, well situated to protect the greatest part of the Northern Frontier, and to assist Camden and Ninety-six.

Sumpter having passed the Broad River, and joined Branan, Clarke, &c. I detached Major M'Arthur with the 1st battalion of the 7th, and the 63d regiment, after having sent my Aid-de-Camp, Lieutenant Money, to take the command of it, to Briery's Ferry on Broad River, in order to cover our mills, and to give some check to the enemy's march to Ninety-six. At the same time I recalled Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton from the low country. Tarleton was so fortunate as to pass not only the Wateree, but the Broad River, without General Sumpter's being apprised of it, who having increased his corps to one thousand, had passed the Ennoree, and was on the point of attacking our hundred militia at Williams's House, fifteen miles from Ninety-six, and where I believe he would not have met with much resistance. Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton would have surprised him on the fourth of Ennoree, had not a detachment of the 63d given notice of his march. He however cut to pieces his rear guard in passing that river, and pursued his main body with such rapidity, that he could not safely pass the Tyger, and was obliged to halt on a very strong position, at a place called Black Stocks, close to it. Tarleton had with him only his cavalry, and the 63d mounted, his infantry and a three-pounder being several miles behind. The enemy not being able to retreat with safety, and being informed of Tarleton's approach and want of infantry by a woman who passed him on the march, and contrived by a nearer road to get to them, were encouraged by their great superiority of numbers, and began to fire on the 63d, who were dismounted. Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, to save them from considerable loss, was obliged to attack, although at some hazard, and drove the enemy with loss over the river. Sumpter was dangerously wounded, three of their Colonels killed, and about 130 men killed, wounded, or taken. On our side about 50 were killed and wounded. Lieutenant's Gibson and Cope of the 63d were amongst the former, and my Aid-de-Camp Lieutenant Money, who was a most promising officer, died of his wounds a few days after. Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, as soon as he had taken care of his wounded, pursued and dispersed the remaining part of Sumpter's corps; and then, having assembled some militia under Mr Cunningham, whom I appointed Brigadier-General of the militia of that district, and who has by far the greatest influence in that country, he returned to the Broad River, where he at present remains; as well as Major M'Arthur in the neighbourhood of Briery's Ferry.

It is not easy for Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton to add to the reputation he has acquired in this province; but the defeating 1000 men, posted on very strong ground, and occupying log houses, with 190 cavalry and 80 infantry, is a proof of that spirit and those talents, which must render the most essential services to his country. Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton commands much the good behaviour of the officers and men under his command; and he particularly mentions Lieutenant Skinner, of the 16th regiment of infantry, who does duty with the legion, as having distinguished himself.

Extract of a letter from Major-General Leslie to Lord George Germain, dated Charlestown, Dec. 19, 1780.

I Did myself the honour of writing to your Lordship, at sea, on board his Majesty's ship the Roquais, the 27th ult. From hard gales and contrary winds, we did not get here before the 13th instant. The troops are all arrived in great health: We met with no loss except our horses. Commodore Cayton paid the greatest attention in keeping his fleet together, and disposing of his light armed vessels for the protection of the transports. I found orders here to march up the country, with about 1500 men, to join Lord Cornwallis as soon as possible: The want of horses and waggons prevented me proceeding on my march until this day.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour, Commandant at Charlestown, to Lord George Germain, dated Charlestown, Jan. 16, 1781.

Mr Lord, I Am honoured with Lord Cornwallis's direction to address myself to your Lordship, during his absence from this province, and to have the honour of informing your Lordship, from time to time, of the state of the army, and the situation of affairs here.

By the last dispatches from Lord Cornwallis, which were dated the 15th inst. the army was then in motion, and advancing towards North Carolina, so that his Lordship would reach Bullock Creek, between the Catawba and Broad Rivers, by the 16th; to which I am happy to add, that the troops under his command were, at that time, in the highest health.

The latest accounts of the enemy inform us, that General Green, with his army, is at Hay's Ferry, on the eastern banks of the Pedee. In order to co-operate with Lord Cornwallis's views on Cape Fear river, and to afford provisions and other supplies for his army, a small force of about 300 men, under Major Craig of the 2d regiment, will sail from hence with the packet. Captain Barkley in the Blonde, with the Delight and Otter sloops of war, convey this corps, and will co-operate with the troops on this expedition, which, I trust, will be successful, and give us possession of Wilmington, and of this very essential communication.

It is with pleasure I inform your Lordship, that many of the principal inhabitants of the province, and some who held the chief offices under the late rebel powers, have reverted to their loyalty, and declared their allegiance to his Majesty's government.

I have also the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that Major Ross and Captain Broderick are arrived with the dispatches; and as the former gentleman has mentioned to me your Lordship's great anxiety to receive frequent informations from hence, and as there has of late been no eligible conveyance, I have, from these motives, taken upon me to change the course of the packet, by sending her directly home; to which I have been the rather induced, as a ship of war shortly is to sail for New York, and will take with her the Commander in Chief's dispatches, and the mail for that place.

Captain Mallon, of the 63d regiment, an officer of merit, and who is returning to Europe for the recovery of his health, has Lord Cornwallis's directions to deliver this dispatch to your Lordship.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. BALFOUR.

St James's, Feb. 17. The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Viscount of the kingdom of Great Britain unto the Right Honourable George Lord Edgecombe, and his heirs-male, by the name, title, and style of Viscount Mount Edgecombe and Vallerotort.

## INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Feb. 16.

The Minerva privateer of London has taken, and brought into the Downs, the St Math French privateer of Dieppe; and chased another privateer on the rocks, under the fort of St. Valéry.

The Charming Kitty, Curwen, from Bermuda to Liverpool, is put into Loughdubh, in the island of Liss, by contrary winds.

The Dutch ship Juliana Maria, Jettens, from Hamburg for Limerick, with slaves, is taken by the Friendship cutter, Capt. Scovel, and carried into Hambro.

Yarmouth, 12. Arrived La Benx Andis Privateer of Calais, Captain Parker, taken yesterday of Corner, by the Monkey cutter, Lieutenant Glasford. She mounts two carriage guns and four swivels, and sailed from Calais, the 6th instant; and on Saturday last, took a vessel from Lynn to London, and sent her for France. She is mostly manned by Englishmen, as appears by her muster roll.

The Rodney, Lineburner, from Oporto, is on shore on the Platform at Southampton, and it is thought cannot be got off, but that great part of her cargo will be saved.

The Woolton privateer of Liverpool, Captain Backhouse, having lost her main mast, and thrown her guns overboard, is put into Corke.

The Carpenter, from Liverpool to London, and the Leopard privateer, from ditto, on a cruise, are put into Ramfay Bay, Isle of Man.

The Loyalty privateer of Liverpool, is taken by a French frigate, and carried into Brett, with two other prizes, and 170 prisoners.

The Prince of Wales, Lloyd, from London to Dublin, is on shore in Pigwell Bay, and filled with water.

The Experiment privateer of London, Capt. Watson, was drove foul of in the Downs, and foundered, the crew saved.

The Prince of Wales privateer of Exeter, Capt. Bagwell, was taken the 10th ult.

The Governor Dalling, Moore, from Clyde to Jamaica, was spoke within two days sail of Jamaica, all well.

The Dutch privateer of London, was run foul of in the Downs, by the Houghton, Goddard, from Oporto to London, and foundered; part of the crew saved.

Plymouth, 13. On the 11th instant, the brig Echo, of 14 guns, Captain Manly, drove ashore in Deadman's Bay, and obliged to cut away her mast; the crew saved, the vessel gone to pieces. Likewise, the Thames victualler, Captain Morely, loaded with provisions, drove from her moorings, and stranded under the Hoe, crew saved, the vessel was dashed to pieces within two hours; this day, a boat, in which were five men, picking up the wreck of the above vessels, was overset, and all the people drowned.

The Penelope, Jones, for Halifax, was forced from her anchors, and fortunately got into Ramfay pier.

A sloop with King's stores, and a brig are on shore at White Dike. Portsmouth 14. Arrived the Meers, Dutch sloop, from Smyrna, with cotton, wool, currants, &c. prize the to Achilles privateer of Weymouth. The Three Brothers armed ship is come into harbour. Several vessels were, on Monday night, drove on shore in Stokes Bay, by a violent gale of wind, which still continues, though not so severe; the ships are expected to be got off as soon as the gale ceases.

Deal, Feb. 13. Last night, in a hard gale of wind, the Elther, Capt. Rymer, armed sloop, and Raikes armed ship, drove full of each other's. The former foundered; the Captain and crew were saved, except two or three people; the Raikes lost her foremast and bowsprit.

The General Barker, homeward bound East Indiaman, drove out of the Downs, and has not since been heard of; the Royal Henry East Indiaman lost her foremast and bowsprit. Several ships are missing, and many much damaged.

Deal 14. The Revolution armed transport had her bowsprit carried away, and otherwise much damaged.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Feb. 15.

Ballotted for a select Committee on the Coventry election.

The defaulters on the call of the House were, according to the order of the day, called over—excuses were made for all those absent except Mr Roberts; Sir Joseph Mawbey, therefore, mentioned that he should be taken into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, for not attending his duty in Parliament. Lord North opposed the motion, arguing that the severity of the House ought to be exerted against some old, rather than against a young member, who might possibly err from inattention, and not willingly. A short debate arose, in which it was contended, that unless regard was paid to the calls of the House, and punishment inflicted when the members disobeyed the express directions of the Chair, it would be totally ridiculous.

Upon a division, the question for the apprehension of Mr Roberts was carried in the affirmative.

Ayes, 140. Noes, 114.

A motion was afterwards made that Lord Kensington might be taken into custody for non-attendance; but after a short, but spirited debate, in which Lord North, Mr Townshend, Mr Courtney, Sir F. Norton, Mr Campbell, and Sir Joseph Mawbey took part, the motion was withdrawn, and his Lordship excused.

Mr Burke now rose to open the important consideration of a plan for the better regulating his Majesty's civil establishment, and of a general reform in the expenditure of the public money. The Honorable Gentleman declared that the journal of the 6th of April 1780, containing the resolution of the House, "That it is necessary to declare that the influence of the Crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished," with the other resolutions subsequent thereto, be read. "This being done, he proceeded to state to the House his reasons for renewing this important business. The record which had been read, afforded a full and satisfactory proof that a reform in the public administration of government, and expense, was absolutely necessary; and it was an obligation upon Parliament, with which neither their duty nor honour could permit them to dispense. The necessity was declared. The means and the exertions were left to the present Parliament to consider and to accomplish. It would not be necessary for him to communicate all circumstances and proceedings in the last session on this point. They were notorious; and the new members were not ignorant of the resolutions which had been read from the table. It remained then for the House to enter upon the performance of their duty; for since it was declared that the reform ought to be accomplished, their constituents expected that the wisdom and power of Parliament should effect that which they declared to be necessary. The wisdom and the power of the present Parliament were the foundations on which public confidence must depend. He could give no harbinger to a suggestion, that there was a want of that integrity which was necessary to the performance of their promise. If he could admit such a doubt, then he would add to the requisites of wisdom and power, the virtue of integrity; but feeling no apprehension of the want of this necessary quality, he must still say that the execution of the proposed reform depended solely on their wisdom and their power. The resolutions which had been read to them were the result of a long, deliberate, and solemn debate, by which the sense of the House was fully collected, and independent virtue and spirit prevailed over the efforts of influence and servility.

The resolution did not originate in that House. The spirit came from abroad; from the top of the high and towering mountains of public spirit. It was irritated by suffering, and crowned by necessity. It was that spirit which had piled up heaps of complaints on that table before them, and pointed out to them what was necessary, and what was expected to be done. The people from every part of the country had declared, that economy and retrenchment were absolutely necessary to the existence of the state; and they considered it as a measure that ought to be adopted. He was happy that, in the course of his studies, (if any thing to which he employed himself might be allowed to claim the distinguished appellation) he should have met the public spirit and the public voice in his way. Their ideas had been the same; and, therefore, he thought himself justified in signing the petition, and in offering to the consideration of the House such thoughts as arose in his mind on the subject. The people from every part of the country had applied to the House, and, though they had not agreed in any one system of complaint, or plan of reform, yet they had all stated to the House, either error or calamities in the administration of government, and exence, which certainly ought to be rectified, altho' they did not agree in the means. He had not gone along with them in all their ideas, because he did not conceive that they were all practicable or proper. There were, however, two things, in which they all agreed, and those were, that retrenchment and economy were necessary, and that the influence of the Crown was becoming dangerous and

alarming in its extent. The last object was of the most serious importance; for it was by means of this influence that profusion and extravagance were increased. It was the creating and created power; they were mutually dependent on each other; and, by their joint support and assistance, were supported and increased.

They declared the necessity of decreasing that influence, which had rendered the two Houses of Parliament accessory to the power of the Crown, instead of being a balance against it. It was the duty of a wife legislature to listen to the applications and complaints of the people; like a skillful physician, they were to feel the pulse of the patient, and, having discovered the disease, they were to apply the remedy. They were not to withhold it because the people were patient under sufferings, or because they were clamorous; they were to study the temper—to look at the constitution and state of the governed—and, among their motives, they were to apply the remedy at a proper season. When the petitions were presented to the House, there were general meetings of the people in every county and city of the kingdom; they were legal and grave in their deportments; they were peaceable and loyal: Some men in that House had pretended to charge them with illegality in their proceedings; that their meeting tended to disorder and confusion, and were unwholesome, and unfit to be permitted. Without entering into any refutation of a charge which he considered as ill-founded and ridiculous, he would only say, that whether they were so or not, it became a wife and prudent legislature to attend to the reality and the body of the complaint, and not to the form or completion in which it was made. This was their duty, as well as their prudence and policy; and, in attending to this, they would chuse rather to dissipate the complaint, than correct the heats arising therefrom.

In consequence of the petitions laid upon the table, two attempts had been made to carry into execution the wishes of the people.

An honourable member had introduced a plan to correct the abuses of the public expenditure, and to bring the money to a more speedy account. This was taken from him by the noble Lord, and a ridiculous scheme was substituted in its stead. He, for his part, had introduced a plan to diminish the influence of the Crown, and create a considerable saving of public money. His plan, if carried into execution, would have released 50 Members of that House from dependence, and have brought a permanent gain of 200,000 l. a year to the state. He stated various reasons for renewing the plan, and said, that though there were not now petitions upon their table as before, the people were still anxious for the reform. He concluded with moving the same proposition as the year before, for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of his Majesty's civil establishment.

Mr Dancombe (member for York) seconded the motion. He paid Mr Burke some high compliments upon his ability, spirit, and perseverance, in spite of discouragements; and declared, that as he knew the petitions which had been presented to the House spoke the unqualified sense of the respectable body of his constituents, he felt great pleasure in seconding a motion for the introduction of a bill of such importance.

Lord North said, that it would not, in his opinion, be decent or candid in him, upon his own private judgment, to set his face against the introduction of the bill; that his opinion was not altered on the subject, and though he did not disapprove the Gentleman's plan in toto, yet as the parts he approved were so small a part of the grand plan, he should, in a future stage of the business, oppose it.

Leave was given to bring in a bill.

Friday, February 16.

The bill relative to the importation and exportation of corn, was presented this day to the House of Commons, read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

In a Committee of Supply, came to several resolutions, which are ordered to be reported on Monday next.

This day, the House of Commons met, in order to ballot for a Committee to take into consideration the late election for Orkney, which the House proceeded to do, as soon as one hundred members were got together. The following members compose the Committee, and will sit to-morrow on the business:

Willon Braddyll, Esq;	Abraham Rawlinson, Esq;
Edward Coke, Esq;	Sir George Saville, Chairman.
John Parry, Esq;	John William Gardener, Esq;
Honourable Thomas Pelham.	Hon. Charles William Fitzroy.
James Whippis, Esq;	Sir Robert Lawley.
William Wilberforce, Esq;	John Parker, Esq;
Lord Viscount Galway.	

NOMINEES.

George Dempster, Esq; [Archibald Macdonald, Esq;]  
The Select Committee, on the Court of Judicature in Bengal, met this morning in one of the private chambers of the House, and proceeded to business. A variety of oppressions were discovered to have been occasioned by their judgments, and the violent manner in which their officers enforced them. But what appeared most alarming was the danger of an open rupture between the civil and military power in India. Amongst a number of instances adduced, a warrant had been issued from the Supreme Court against a Lieutenant in the army; but when the proper officers went to serve it, the Commander in Chief refused to give up the Lieutenant, or to suffer them to take him from the camp. In this, the military had been supported by the Governor and Council, who could not brook the Supreme Court, and the most serious consequences were dreaded from this affair. Mr Burke thought that both the Governor and Council, and the Judges of the Supreme Court, might have been wrong, and was of opinion, that an act of indemnity should be granted to both parties, before the Committee proceeded to examine into their conduct. The Committee, however, made no report this day to the House.

Last night, at 11 o'clock, Mr Taylor, one of the messengers of the House of Commons, accompanied by one of the messengers belonging to the Treasury, set off for Taunton, in a post chaise and four, in order to serve the order of the House of Commons on Mr Roberts, one of the members for Taunton, and to bring him in custody to the bar of the House, in order to answer for not having attended the late call of the members, or sent any excuse for his absence. In case nothing else should happen, the expense alone, which must be paid by Mr Roberts, will be at least one hundred pounds.

From the London Papers, Feb. 17.

## LONDON.

It is reported, that on Thursday evening dispatches were received at the Queen's House from the court of Vienna, which are said to be of the most disagreeable importance to Great Britain. Certain it is, that Sir Robert Keith has been negotiating with the House of Austria, and that he lately wrote home to inform the Ministers of the British Court that he had probable hopes of success.

Tuesday next is appointed by the Lord of the Admiralty, for the convey of the outward-bound East-Indiamen to sail, when Admiral Digby is expected to take them under his care to a certain latitude, and then return to Spithead.

The East-India Company have imported in the present fleet from China, upwards of two millions two hundred thousand pounds weight of tea.

No account was received at the East-India House this day, touching the General Barker, so that her fate remains still uncertain.

The Earl of Shelburne has had a conference with the King, upon the present state of affairs, which ended in his being offered the Secretaryship of State for the Colonies. It was not immediately accepted, but is at present in deliberation. Herald.

The bill filed by order of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, *una voce* against Sir T. —, is said to be for near one million Sterling.

Yesterday afternoon an express arrived in town from Plymouth, with an account that the Vulture privateer of London, of 24 guns, and 120 men, was split to pieces on Monday night, near the Ram Head, and every soul perished. The Faany privateer of Carwater was with her at the same time, but perceiving her strike, wore and happily escaped the same ruin.

The wind has blown so very hard ever since Sunday, that

letters from all in and vessels being

As soon as As was made acquainted Indianan, he gave from Deal, when fail in pursuit of assistance, as to fall in with her Extract of a letter

"I make the Spanish fleet is safe after the gale the Duchesse bull-work in the damage; the D saved: There is and several follo

From another ved at Charle that the expedi miscarried, the ber of their tro

"This day dia ship, with last night from the Goodwin S saved; But the ship must be lo

"This day, election for the ceed in their Dundas, Esq; had been Freeholders of "The Count White; and for Anstruther.

Mr Arden 10th October declared the manner in Michaelmas Court thought themselves the Court two done by Mr Ch Court, though t Gentlemen ap Dundas, and the Court how roll, though it of the duty of as were entitled lost their qual though proteste as entitled to be enrolled.

Captain Trail, an undoubted rejected by the given to the C rejected, may co such rejection space of time Accordingly, is the rail, and struck off. A and the Session of election 11 5 votes only. and five for Mr Baikin been struck off added five to to nine. Mr the sitting m ought to com into Mr Dun cause he had months. Bu though it mi coupied with laws respecti d's vote a months. M did his name be allowed a dicament; b

Mr Demp the different trouble. "Mr H side had gon "Some would be m Counsel, it "Sir Ce before they "Mr H words more, "Mr L into the n that the Co right of vo mittee were the Quarter tify the Scotch La Trail was on that ol of the laws let the oth into any co they shou two questio whether a vote for hi had no oec to vote, su very fame could not e for them b by the roll 16 George if they ful sum if the vote, was



letters from all the different ports bring dismal accounts of ships and vessels being wrecked, and several of the crews perished.

As soon as Admiral Evans, who commands in the Downs, was made acquainted with the disaster of the General Barker Indianman, he gave orders, that as soon as the boat could go off from Deal, when the weather was moderate, three vessels should sail in pursuit of her in different tracks; as well to afford her assistance, as to protect her from any enemy that might chance to fall in with her.

*Extract of a letter from on board the Houghton, in the Downs, dated Feb. 15.*

"Take the first opportunity of acquainting you, the Houghton is safe after the gale on Monday night; in the height of the gale the Duchess privateer ran on board her, and stove in her hull-work in the waist, sprung the cat-head, and did her other damage; the Duchess sunk almost along-side her; 56 men were saved. There is a number of ships without masts and bowsprits, and several foundered."

*Extract of a letter from Savannah, Jan. 10.*

"We have just now an account from Pensacola, that the Spanish fleet which went against that place is totally dispersed; that a ship of 40 guns, named Ella Plutarque, and four transports, are entirely lost, in which not less than 1000 men must have perished. 'This news makes us all alive.'"

From another quarter we learn, that advices had been received at Charleston from Pensacola, dated the 25th, which say, that the expedition from the Havannah against that town had miscarried, the Spaniards having been repulsed, and a number of their troops killed and wounded in the retreat to their

*Extract of a letter from Canterbury, Feb. 14.*

"This day advices arrived here from Deal, that an East-India ship, with two merchantmen and a privateer, were driven last night from their moorings in the Downs, and ran upon the Goodwin Sands; that the vessels, it was hoped, would be saved; But the greatest part of the cargo of the East-India ship must be lost."

## EDINBURGH.

*Extract of a letter from London, February 17.*

"This day, the Committee for deciding upon the merits of the late election for the counties of Orkney and Zetland met, in order to proceed in their inquiry, when a petition was read in behalf of Charles Dundas, Esq; complaining, that the sitting member, Robert Baillie, Esq; had been unduly returned. A petition was also read from the Freeholders of Orkney, to the same purpose as the other.

"The Council for the petitioner were, Mr Lee, Mr Arden, and Mr White; and for the sitting member, Mr Hardinge, Mr Blair, and Mr Anstruther.

"Mr Arden stated to the Committee, That the election was on the 10th October last; and that Mr Dundas, his client, ought to have been declared the sitting member. The learned Counsel proceeded to state the manner in which the Freeholders in Scotland were made; that a Michaelmas Court was held for that purpose, and that such persons as thought themselves entitled to be put upon the roll, were to apply to the Court two months before the election. This, he said, had been done by Mr Charles Dundas, who had appeared at the Michaelmas Court, though he was refused a right to vote. At that Court fifteen Gentlemen appeared upon the roll. Ten were against his client, Mr Dundas, and five for him. Mr Coventry was rejected, but petitioned. The Court however, repelled the objection, and continued him on the roll, though it was protested against by Mr Dundas; for it was part of the duty of the Court, not only to put on and enroll such persons as were entitled to vote, but also to strike off those who might have lost their qualifications. Mr Trail, of Holland, was also admitted, though protested against. Mr Dundas produced himself at the Court, as entitled to be enrolled, and five persons besides, who also claimed to be enrolled. These were, Mr Thomas Innes, Mr James Riddoch, Captain Trail, Mr Thomas Trail, and Mr James Moody. These had an undoubted right to be enrolled; but they were, notwithstanding, rejected by the Court. By the Statute of 16 Geo. II. this right is given to the Court, that any person thinking himself improperly rejected, may complain to the Lords of Session, within four months after such rejection; or, if improperly admitted, complaint within the same space of time may also be brought before the said Lords of Session. Accordingly, a complaint was made of Mr Coventry's being sustained in the roll, and the Quarter Session unanimously ordered him to be struck off. A complaint was also exhibited against Mr Trail of Holland, and the Session also unanimously ordered him to be struck off. On the day of election, 11 voted for Mr Baillie; and Mr Dundas stood the poll with 5 votes only. At the election, therefore, there were 11 for Mr Baillie; and five for the petitioner, Mr Dundas. From the eleven who voted for Mr Baillie, Trail and Coventry, the learned counsel contended, had been struck off, which reduced his votes to nine; while the petitioner added five to his number, which made them ten; so that he stood ten to nine. Mr Dundas had still one other claimant, Mr Moody; and the sitting Member contended they had one, Mr Trail, whose case ought to come on before the Session again. The Counsel then entered into Mr Dundas's right to vote, which the other side contended, because he had not been in possession of his right for the space of twelve months. But this he controverted in the most pointed terms; for though it might not be clear by the 11th Anne, yet by the 12th Anne coupled with the 16th George II. the latter introduced a new code of laws respecting the mode of elections in Scotland, and made Mr Dundas's vote a good one, though his right had not been registered twelve months. Mr Trail, however, was not a freeholder of Orkney, nor did his name appear upon the books as one; so that if his vote should be allowed a good vote, Mr Moody's vote must stand in the same predicament; besides, Mr Moody was only objected to in point of title.

Mr Dempster proposed to the Committee, to judge of the legality of the different claims to vote separately, as it would give them the least trouble.

"Mr Hardinge said he should object to any reply, till the other side had gone through their case.

"Some of the Committee were of opinion, that to divide the case would be making many causes; whereas, as it was gone into by the Counsel, it would be but one.

"Sir George Savile wished to determine upon the right of one vote before they considered of another.

"Mr Hardinge at length acquiesced; and Mr Arden, in a few words more, concluded what he had to say.

"Mr Lee next addressed the Committee, and went pretty largely into the nature of Courts of Freeholders, and strongly contended, that the Committee could not be so well qualified to judge upon the right of voting in Scotland as the Court of Freeholders. The Committee were also equally incompetent to decide upon the sentence of the Quarter Sessions; for, it would be a hopeless project indeed, to satisfy the Committee, that the Quarter Sessions did not know Scotch Law so well as they did. The objection made to Mr Trail was very ridiculous; and, for the Committee to determine upon that objection, they might as well consider of any one of the laws of France. In his opinion, the Committee ought not to let the other side impeach the validity of Mr Trail's vote, or go at all into any consideration of what the Quarter Sessions had done; for, if they should do right, it would be by accident. The Committee had two questions before them. In the first place, they were to consider, whether Mr Dundas could vote; and, in the next place, if he could vote for himself. With respect to the first, as the law now stood, he had no occasion to be seized of his estate twelve months; and his right to vote, surely, could not be disputed, as Mr Baillie had voted at the very same election for himself. The Pres. the counsel contended, could not do otherwise than take Mr Dundas's vote. It was sufficient for them that his name appeared enrolled; for they were to be guided by the roll as made up at the last Court. They were, by the act of 16 George the Second, to forfeit 200l Sterling (not Scotch money) if they suffered any one to vote, not enrolled; and to forfeit the like sum if they refused the vote of any one whose name they should find on the roll. The counsel also contended, that a person qualified to vote, was also qualified to be elected, for that was an axiom through-

out Scotland; and the Quarter Session had determined, that Mr Dundas had a right to vote, and consequently to vote for himself; if not, the other side would show to the contrary. The Council, upon the whole, contended that the Committee ought to declare the petitioner the sitting member.

"The records of the Lords of the Session were then read, by which it appeared that Mr Dundas had a right to vote, and that the name of Mr Trail was ordered to be expunged from the Freeholders roll.

"Mr White followed also on behalf of the petitioner, and went over partly the same ground, as Mr Lee and Mr Arden had done.

"Mr Hardinge, as Counsel for the sitting member, then requested, as it was half past three o'clock, that the Committee would allow him till Monday morning to reply, which the Court readily agreed to, and adjourned accordingly.

"The Eagle of London, Calcutta, is off going over Charleston Bar, with a valuable cargo. The Cochran, Bolton, of Glasgow, is arrived at Charleston; and the Eagle, now, from Charleston to Clyde, is taken, and carried into North Carolina.

Upon Friday the 16th current, died at his house of Hill-town in the Mearns, William Grant of Tulloch.

There is a scheme at present in agitation, which is supported by several of the Town Council, for reducing the Town Guard, and substituting in their place watchmen, in the same manner as in London and Dublin. By this scheme, a third part more of watchmen are proposed to be employed, than our Town Guard at present consists of; which, it is supposed, will be maintained at half the expence expended in supporting the Town Guard. Whether this proposal shall be adopted or not, a short time will determine. It is a subject of importance, and worthy of mature deliberation.

In our paper of Wednesday the 17th of January last, we had occasion to take notice of a most important decision to the public at large, pronounced by the Court of Session. Our readers will no doubt remember the case. It proceeded from an application of the instance of Capt. Collins, of his Majesty's ship the Alfred, craving the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, to admit Mr William Sprout, Solicitor at Law, to appear as his Procurator before the Court (all the ordinary Procurators being previously engaged for other parties) in a cause then depending relative to the capture and condemnation of the North Holland Dutch ship, some time before brought into Leith Harbour, wherein no less than five claimants appeared, while the ordinary Procurators consisted only of three. Mr Sprout likewise petitioned the Judge, praying to be admitted a Procurator, he being willing to undergo the usual trial upon such occasions. The Judge refused both petitions. Captain Collins and Mr Sprout, thinking themselves aggrieved by this decision, applied to the Court of Session, where their Lordships were pleased unanimously to remit the petition of Captain Collins back to the Court of Admiralty, with an instruction that the Judge should immediately appoint Mr Sprout as Procurator for him; referring to Mr Sprout afterwards to apply for being admitted a Procurator in ordinary; and, if refused, the Court declared they would give him redress.

Against this interlocutor, the Judge of the Court of Admiralty presented petition, complaining of it as an encroachment upon the dignity and just prerogatives of his Court. The petition was ordered to be answered. Answers were accordingly given in. It was upon advising these papers, that their Lordships came yesterday to determine the matter.

When the cause was called, the Lord President, in a long, learned, and most elegant speech, stated the hardships the subjects must labour under, if they were deprived of the assistance of the ordinary practitioners before any Court, where they had an interest to be heard: That this was evidently the case in the present instance; and their Lordships, as the Supreme civil Court of this country, had not only a right, but it was their indispensable duty, to check every abuse which may have crept into inferior Courts. His Lordship spoke in the highest terms of respect and regard for the integrity and abilities of the Judge Admiral. He could not, however, allow that opinion to influence him in the present case. A gentleman, evidently having a most material interest in a cause depending before him, comes to seek justice. He cannot obtain it. All the ordinary practitioners are already engaged for others; and they absolutely refuse this gentleman's employment. Is he, therefore, to be deprived of that justice which every subject has a right to demand? By no means. If the inferior Judge refuses so reasonable a request, it was their Lordships' duty to apply the remedy.

His Lordship took a wide and most extensive view of the evils which would necessarily attend a contrary doctrine. That the Court of Session had a right to review the conduct of every inferior civil Judicatory, his Lordship gave many instances; particularly that of the Sheriff of Dumfries, who had refused to admit Mr Busby as a procurator before his Court, but whom the Lords had afterwards ordered to be received. Even in the case of inferior Judges, his Lordship insisted the Court had a right to appoint them likewise; if, by death, or otherwise, the course of justice was in danger of being retarded. Should the present Judge-Admiral happen to die, and the Vice-Admiral of Scotland either refuse or neglect to appoint another, was the business of that Court to be entirely stopped on that account? Certainly not. The Court of Session would interpose to prevent so great an evil, and appoint a fit person to officiate, till such time as another was named. His Lordship mentioned many other instances; such as the Crown's failing to appoint Sheriff-deputes, and the reduction of Magistrates of Royal Burghs. The County could not be allowed to remain long without a Sheriff; and a Burgh must have some people to manage its affairs. These the Court of Session were always in use to name; and the most dangerous consequences would follow to the country, if such a power was not vested somewhere.

It would be presumption in us to give the above as in any shape the speech, even in miniature, of the Lord President. We looked upon the cause of general utility, and therefore thought a short sketch of the principal heads adverted to by his Lordship, might be agreeable to our readers. His Lordship's sentiments coincided so much with those of the whole Bench, that none of the Lords gave an opinion upon the subject, several of them having declared, that what fell from his Lordship conveyed their sentiments so completely, that they would not in conscience think of dissenting a single syllable from to what his Lordship had declared. The consequence was, a most unanimous decision, refusing the petition of the Judge Admiral, and allowing to Mr Sprout to appear as procurator.

In the cause of the *Crisis*, mentioned in our last, the Jury returned a verdict, finding all in one voice, the libel *proven* against James Maxton, stocking-weaver in Crief, and James Fisher, his apprentice. They found, in like manner, the libel *proven* against William Ross, day-labourer in Pannetzie, James Fisher, servant or apprentice to William Ross, weaver in Crief, and David Campbell, apprentice or servant to

the above James Maxton; but, by a plurality of voices, recommended Fisher to the mercy of the Court, on account of his youth; and Campbell for the same reason, as well as the alleviating circumstance of his having gone into the river for the purpose of giving assistance to William Maclellan, when the mob began to be apprehensive he was in danger of being drowned. In consequence of this verdict, the two first panels were absolved and dismissed from the bar, after receiving a very suitable exhortation from the Lord Justice Clerk, with respect to their future conduct. His Lordship painted in lively and just colours the heinous and barbarous crime of which they had been accused. The other three were remitted back to prison. The Lords meant to have deliberated upon the punishment to be inflicted upon these culprits to-day, and pass sentence; but owing to the Court of Session having sat later than usual, the matter was delayed till Friday. To-morrow being the day appointed for a General Fast, no business can be done either in the Courts of Justice or elsewhere.

*To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.*

S I R,  
THE following curious encounter, which happened here in the course of last week, will serve, in some measure, to show how very universal the practice of duelling has become in this place: Some trifling difference having arisen between two chaise drivers, and several high words being exchanged, they agreed to decide the matter according to the reigning fashion of the times, by single combat. Matters being so settled, they met next day at the place appointed. Notwithstanding their utmost endeavours, they had been only able to procure one pistol; a halfpenny was tossed up, in order to determine who was to have the first fire; he to whose lot it fell instantly discharged the piece, but without effect; and, having delivered it into the hand of his enemy, received his fire. This operation was continued till four shots were fired; when the parties, being perfectly satisfied, shook hands, and returned home very good friends.

Glasgow, Feb. 20.

*Orkney Shipping.*

Arrived at Stromness, Jan. 25. Ediky privateer of Greenock, M'Niven, on a cruise.—19. Bitchlor, M'Kenzie, of and for Stromness, from Aberdeen, in ballast. Bella, Morison, of and for Stromness, from Leith, in ballast. Friendship, Leed, of and from Thurso, for Borrowstoness, with oat-meal. Fortune, Robertson, of and from Thurso, for Leith with herrings.—Feb. 1. Janet of Inverness, Rae, from Loch Iver, for London, with cod and red herrings. With, Feb. 2. S. E. CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED.  
Feb. 13. Rachel, Sheddan, from Dundalk, with oats.  
15. Peggy, Gray, from Drogheda, with disto.  
Jean, Maclean, from the Highlands, with herbage.  
Mally, Marquis, from Edinb., with disto.  
17. Nancy, Leitch, from Belfast, with goods.  
Bell, Ross, from Dungarvan, with oats.  
Lochnell, Brown, from Oban, with herrings.  
SAILED.  
15. Betty, White, for Belfast, with sugar and tobacco.  
Nancy, Cochran, for Irvine, in ballast.  
Blandford, Troop, for Corke, with goods.  
Peggy, Stewart, for Londonderry, with goods.  
16. Lord Frederick, Mitchell, for Charkellown, with goods.  
Jeanie, Ferguson, for Dublin, with goods.  
The Cambes cutter, Captain Crawford, on a cruise.  
17. Sally, M'Gregor, for Tolago, with goods.  
Sally, Angus, for Drogheda, with coal.  
Lady Harriot, Hunter, for Dublin, with sugar.

JUST ARRIVED IN THIS CITY.

And to be seen at Prince's Street Coffeehouse,

THE

## Surprising Irish Giant:

Only Twenty Years old, yet measures Eight Feet high, And is allowed to be tallest and best proportioned Man in Europe. Admittance, One Shilling.  
Hours of admittance from eleven o'clock in the forenoon till three in the afternoon, and from four till eight o'clock at night.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT against Whitsunday next 1781, A PERSON properly qualified to conduct the affairs of an Estate in every respect, in which business he has had a good deal of practice, and will be well recommended. The Publisher of this paper will give further information.

## GRASS PARKS TO LET.

TO be LET by public roup, at the house of Barnet, upon Thursday the 1st day of March next, The PASTURAGE, till Christmas next, of these two large PARKS at Banton, called DOUBLE DYKES PARK, and MIDDLE INCLOSURE. Also, for one or more years, The ISLAND OF CRAYOND, and Fishings thereto belonging. The roup to begin at eleven o'clock for choice.

## SALE OF AN INN, &c.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of John Cockburn, innkeeper in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 28th February 1781, between the hours of 5 and 6 afternoon.

That large and well-frequented INN, lying at the Bristo Port, with the Stables and pertinents, as presently possessed by the said John Cockburn.—Also, Two DWELLING-HOUSES above the Stables, consisting each of five rooms and a kitchen.—The whole paying about 115 l. Sterling of yearly rent.

The Inn contains 18 rooms, besides cellars, garrets, and accommodations for servants. There are stables for 50 horses, with shades for 7 or 8 carriages. If necessary, the inn, as well as the stables, may easily be enlarged; and as the situation is exceedingly good, the same may be made the most commodious and complete inn about Edinburgh, at a small expence. The premises may be entered to at Whitsunday next; and for the encouragement of purchasers, the whole will be set up at 1150 l. Sterling.

The conditions of roup and writings may be seen in the hands of James Walker writer to the signet.

TO be LET, for such number of years as may be agreed on, the entry at Whitsunday next.

## The TOWN and LANDS of SCOTHOUSE,

situated on the side of Loch neris, within the parish of Glebe, and shire of Inverness, with a good manse house, office-houses, and garden, fit for accommodating a genteel family: The Town and Lands of INVERIGEO, marching with said farm of Scothouse, with a good corn-mill thereon; together with the shealings and graings of Torran.

Also, the Town and Lands of GLENDULACHAN, and Lands of KONLOCHULACHAN adjoining thereto, both of great extent, and remarkable for rearing black cattle of the best quality.

These Farms are of considerable extent, and of good quality, to be for corn-crop and pasturing, and rearing black cattle or sheep; and there is on the Lands of Scothouse sea ware for manufacturing twelve tons of kelp this season. The Lands of Glendulachan have an extensive tract of hill grass, and will pasture a number of sheep without diminishing the usual Stocking of black cattle. The whole are in the actual possession of the proprietor.

The Stocking of black cattle, horses, and sheep presently on the said farms are to be sold at or before Whitsunday next. The black cattle are of the best kind in the Highlands.

Any person inclining to take a lease of the whole, or any part of the said lands, may apply to the proprietor at Scot-house; or to James Walker writer to the signet.



# NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the deceased JOHN McCULLOCH of Barholm, and of JOHN McCULLOCH now of Barholm, whose debts are contracted posterior to January 1763, when the entail of the estate of Barholm was recorded, are desired to meet by themselves or their agents in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday 23d of February current, at twelve o'clock noon, when a state of Mr McCulloch's affairs will be laid before them, and a plan concerted for their speedy and effectual payment; and as Mr McCulloch wishes and intends to do all the justice in his power to his father's creditors and his own, he hopes for this short indulgence from using diligence against him, till a full state of affairs are laid before them.

By Order of the Honourable

COMMISSIONERS of his MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS. There is to be exposed to SALE, in the Custom-house of the ports, and upon the respective days after mentioned, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon each day,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

SUNDRY Parcels of Foreign TEA, BRANDY, GENEVA, AQUAVITA, WHITE WINE, and SOAP, lately condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.—The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the respective custom-houses on the morning of the day of sale, and on the day immediately preceding, at custom-house hours.

LEITH, Friday Feb. 23. 1781.—1097 lib. fine Black Tea; 20 lib. Green Tea; 65 gallons Brandy; 6 pieces Nankin; 2 firkins and 3 half firkins Herring; and a parcel of China; together with the SLOOP JANET AND JEAN of Airth, burden about 75 tons, with her Tackle, Furniture, and Apparel.

DUNBAR, Saturday, Feb. 24. 1781.—342½ gallons Geneva; 104 gallons Brandy; and 8 cask Bottles.

KIRKCALDY, Monday, Feb. 26. 1781.—344 lib. Bohea Tea; 5 cask. Hard Soap; and the Sloop Margaret of Dyart, of 48 tons burden, with her masts, bowsprit, &c.

MONTROSE, Tuesday, Feb. 27. 1781.—97 gallons Geneva; 28 gallons Brandy; 35 gallons Aquavita.

INVERNESS, Thursday, March 1. 1781.—270 gallons Portugal White Wines, and 48 gallons Aquavita.

AYR, Saturday, March 3. 1781.—254 lib. Fine Tea.

STRANRAER, Monday, March 5. 1781.—69 gallons Brandy.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Tuesday March 6. 1781.—1046 lib. common Black Tea.

By Order of the Honourable

COMMISSIONERS of his MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,

TO be exposed to public roup and sale, within the Custom-house of PORT-GLASGOW, on Monday the 26th instant, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon,

4617 Gallons BRANDY;  
171 Gallons RED FRENCH WINE;—and  
24 lbs. BOHEA TEA.

The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the said Custom-house on the morning of the day of sale, and on the day immediately preceding, at custom-house hours.

Custom-house Edinburgh, 19th February 1781.

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edin. Feb. 15. 1781.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE, There will be exposed to Sale, by public Auction,

AT LEITH, in the Excise Ware-house, on Saturday the 14th of February instant, at one o'clock afternoon, Several Parcels of TEA, FOREIGN BRANDY, RUM, GENEVA, and a BOAT with her materials.

And, at GLASGOW, in the Excise Office, on Monday the 16th of February instant, at twelve o'clock noon, Several Parcels of FOREIGN RUM, BRITISH COMPOUND SPIRITS, and AQUAVITA, lately condemned in the Court of Exchequer.

The conditions of sale, and the goods (which will be allotted and put up to auction in small quantities, for the better accommodation of dealers and private persons who intend to purchase) are to be seen at the Excise Warehouses of Leith and Glasgow, on the day preceding and morning of the respective days of sale.

## WRIGHTS SHOP and HOUSES to SELL.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the British Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 28th day of February next, between the hours of five and six afternoon, That WRIGHTS SHOP and YARD, entering from the Horse Wynd of Edinburgh; presently possessed by Mr Mathie, at the yearly rent of 20 l. sterling.

ALSO, That TENEMENT of LAND in the College Wynd of Edinburgh, being the second land below the Bakehouse, rented at about 20 l.

For further particulars, apply to Robert Playfair writer in Edinburgh, who will show the articles of roup and progress of writs.

## SALE OF WOOD AT WOODHALL.

ON Monday next the 26th day of February 1781, there is to be SOLD by public roup at Woodhall, in the parish of Collington, three miles west of Edinburgh.—A Quantity of GROWING TIMBER, in different lots or parcels, consisting of Oak, Ash, Elm, Plane, Beech, &c.

The roup to begin precisely at ten o'clock forenoon.

Not to be repeated.

## FARM TO LET.

TO be LET in Tack for 19 years, and to be entered to at Whit Sunday next, The Farm of FLEEMINGTON, with the Mill thereof, lying in the parish of Newlands, and county of Peebles.

For particulars, apply to John Tait writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THE Farm of BOGIE, lying in the parish of Abbotshall, and shire of Fife. It consists of between seventy and eighty arable acres, and all inclosed either with stone dykes or ditch and hedge. The tenant has access to a lime-quarry, a quarter of a mile distant, and may purchase coal as near. There is a good road leading to Kirkcaldy, which lies within a mile, where plenty of manure is to be bought at a reasonable price.

Persons intending to offer for the above farm, may apply to Robert Heggie in Kirkcaldy.

## BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD, by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th day of April 1781, betwixt the hours of 6 and 7 afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of FAIRNALIE, and Lands of BUCKHOLM, WILLIAMSLAW, and LADHOPMUIR, lying in the parishes of Gallafuels and Melrose, and shire of Selkirk and Roxburgh respectively.

The estate pays in whole of free yearly rent 538 l. 16 s. 10 d. and holds all of the Crown, except the lands of Williamslaw and Ladhoppmuir, which hold of the Duke of Buccleugh. The proprietor has right to his teinds.

There is a good commodious house on Fairnalie. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Tweed, near the great turnpike-road from Edinburgh to Selkirk, and there is a great deal of fine thriving wood upon the estate.

If this estate does not sell in cumulo, the lands of Buckholm, Williamslaw, and Ladhoppmuir, paying of yearly rent, after all deductions, 318 l. 10 s. 2 d. sterling, will be exposed separately.

For the encouragement of purchasers, the upset prices are to be lowered.

For further particulars, enquire at Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, or Samuel Mitchellson clerk to the signet, Carrubber's Close, who will shew the progress of writs, and the rental, with the conditions of sale.

If any Person or Persons have any Claims or demands against the now deceased Mr WILLIAM CRAIG, late factor to the Right Honourable the Earl of Haddington, at Tynninghame, by bill, account, or otherwise, it is desired they will please to lodge a special note thereof in the hands of John Craw writer in Haddington, within one month from this date.

N. B. This not to be repeated.

A HOUSE, GARDEN, and OFFICE-HOUSES, On the west-side of George's-square, to be Let for one or more years from Whitsunday next.

THAT Large House on the west-row of the said square, which belonged to and was possessed by the late Commissioner Lockhart, consisting of the following particulars:

On the ground-floor, a good kitchen, four rooms and a large wine cellar with cask-rooms within the house, three other cellars without the house, in a large back court, with a ladder built upon it, and a pump well of good water, and behind the court a large garden neatly laid out, and planted with fruit trees, shrubs, and flowers.

On the first floor, a handsome dining-room, two other rooms and two closets, and a drawing-room, remarkably elegant, being 32 feet in length, 23 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in height.

On the second floor, a large front room, two handsome bed-chambers, and two closets.

On the third floor, two large bed-chambers and two large closets. And, On the garret story, two fire-rooms, and a large closet, besides several prefixes and other conveniences.

As also a coach-house, and stable with four stalls, and a hay-loft, situated near the house.

The whole premises are new and fitted up in the best manner, and will be seen every Tuesday and Friday from eleven to two o'clock.

HOUSE and GARDEN at Abbayhill to be LET or SOLD.

TO be LET or SOLD, and entered to immediately, That DWELLING-HOUSE, with the Coach house, Stable, and other offices, and about one Acre and a Road of Ground adjoining, lying at the Abbayhill, near Edinburgh, lately possessed by Lady Mary Cunningham. The premises will accommodate a large and genteel family.

For particulars, apply to Messrs William Hamilton and Son, upholsterers, Canongate, Edinburgh.

## BY ADJOURNMENT, AND UPSET-PRICES to be LOWERED.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 28th day of February 1781, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The SUBJECTS after mentioned which belonged to the deceased Mr Robert Syme clerk to the signet, in the following lots:

I. A LARGE LODGING presently let furnished to Colonel Morant, with offices, garden, and pertinents, lying in the west end of the Mid-row of Musselburgh, upon the south side of the street, consisting of a kitchen, parlour, servants rooms, and closet, in the first floor: A dining-room and drawing-room fronting the street, and three bed-chambers backward, with closets and prefixes on the second floor: A nursery and servants room with fire-place in the third floor: A stable, hay-loft, coach-house, cellar, and walking-house within the court. The garden consists of about a Scots acre, the half in kitchen ground, planted with fruit-trees, and the other half in grass.—Likewise, a LAIGH HOUSE, being part of the ground story of the said lodging, consisting of kitchen and two rooms, but having a separate entry from the court of the lodging, and which may, at a trifling expence, for the accommodation of a large family, be made part of, and taken into the lodging. This house will be exposed either with the lodging and garden, &c. or separately.

II. A LESSER LODGING, with a small garden, offices, and pertinents, in the west end of Musselburgh, upon the north side of the street, opposite to the mill, consisting of a kitchen and parlour, with a concealed bed, and light closet, on the first floor: a dining-room and bed-room on the second floor; and a cellar, walking-house, and pigeon-house in the garden.

The subjects will be shown by the present possessors; and the progress of writs and articles of sale are in the hands of James Thomson, clerk to the signet, Carrubber's Close.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the British Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 6th of March next, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

The following SUBJECTS, lately belonging to Nicolas Dick, spouse to William Hall merchant in Edinburgh; afterwards to the deceased Thomas Hall salmon cooper in Newcastle, their son; and disposed by the said Thomas and William Halls to John Peat writer in Edinburgh, as trustee for their creditors:

LOT I. A DWELLING-HOUSE, with a Garden at the back thereof, and the Area of an old Stable now ruinous, in the front thereof, (the ground measures 29 fells, or thereby,) lying at the head of the Long Close in Pleasance, immediately adjacent to that new house lately built by Professor Robertson.—This lot is extremely well adapted for the purpose of building. It has an easy entry from the Pleasance, by the Long Close, and from the south by the large road leading to St John's Hill; commands a pleasing prospect of the Frith; and a house may be so situated as to insure a continuance of that prospect. It has the use of a very fine well in the Long Close; and there is this further advantage, that there is a great probability of a purchaser finding in the ground a sufficient quantity of stone to build a house.

LOT II. A TENEMENT OF LAND in the south side of the Long Close, consisting of two storeys and garrets, with Stables, with a Garden immediately adjacent to the same, divided from the former lot of ground by a stone dyke. The ground consists of 12 fells, or thereby.

LOT III. That DWELLING-HOUSE, with a Smith and Wrights Shop, and the waste Ground behind the same, presently possessed by John Hogg Smith and others, commonly called the FOLLY, lying on the west side of the Pleasance, and fronting the street. This subject has the privilege of the mutual gavel of that large tenement of land immediately adjoining it on the south. This, with the increasing demand for houses in that quarter of the town, renders the area a most eligible spot for building on.

The title-deeds and articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of John Tawse writer in Edinburgh, or John Peat the trustee, either of whom will inform as to further particulars.

## JUDICIAL SALE.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SUBJECTS to be set up in lots at lower upset fums. TO be SOLD, by roup, within the New Session-house of Edinburgh upon Thursday the 3rd day of March next, betwixt the hours of two and four afternoon;

The LANDS in the territory of Eyemouth, and county of Berwick, with the portion of Coldingham Common allocated as past and pertinent; and the HOUSES and YARDS in the town of Eyemouth, belonging to James Turnbull merchant in Eyemouth, in the following lots: viz.

Lot I. The Field-lands, with the portion of the common in one lot, at the upset sum of 673 l. 15 s. 6 d. 9-12ths, being at the rate of twenty-two years purchase of the stock, and five years purchase of 1 l. 3 s. 10 d. 3-12ths of teind.

Lot II. The Tenement of Houses and Granaries in Eyemouth, with the pertinents acquired from Sir James Hume in one lot, at the upset sum of 243 l. 12 s. 2 d. 8-12ths Sterling, being at the rate of ten years purchase.

Lot III. The large House possessed by James Turnbull and others, and the rest of the Houses in Eyemouth, with the yards and pertinents belonging to the common debtor in one lot, at the upset sum of 383 l. 5 s. 3 d. 10-12ths Sterling, being at the rate of eleven years purchase.

The subjects, holding, and deductions, are particularly described and stated in the act and articles of roup, which may be seen, by applying to Alexander Ross depute clerk of session, Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet; and persons intending to purchase may also apply for information to David Renton writer in Eyemouth.

## SALE OF LANDS in the County of Fife.

TO be SOLD by private Bargain, The Lands and Estate of RUMGALLY, in the parish of Kemback, pleasantly situated on the south side of the water of Edin, about a mile and a half from Cupar, and four miles and a half from St Andrews. There is plenty of coal and limestone in the neighbourhood, by which means the estate, and a large portion of muir belonging to it, may be easily improved.—The mansion house, office-houses, and dove-cote are in good repair, and the garden is well stored with fruit-trees. A considerable part of the ground is inclosed.—The lands hold of a subject-superior, for payment of 6 s. 8 d. of feu-duty. The free yearly rent is 131 l. 6 s. sterling.—Part of the price may be retained in the hands of a purchaser, to answer an annuity. The rental and progress of writs are lodged with Patrick Anderson clerk to the signet; to whom, or John Stevenson writer in Cupar, those who intend to purchase may apply.

## BY ADJOURNMENT.

There is to be SOLD by public roup, within the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 27th day of February 1781, between the hours of four and six afternoon, by Mr Lodovic Grint, accomptant in Edinburgh, Trustee for Thomas Walker, Esq. of Saintford, and his Creditors,

THE Lands and Estate of SAINTFORD, ly-

ing in the parish of Forgan and shire of Fife, pleasantly situated upon the south side of the river Tay, nearly adjoining to the public ferry to Dundee, within six miles of St Andrews, and the same of Cupar, the county town. The whole of this estate consists of about 773 acres, mostly of good arable soil. There is a neat commodious mansion-house upon the lands, with suitable office-houses in very good repair, and a large well stocked garden and orchard.

Upon the estate there is a great quantity of old full-grown trees, besides very considerable young plantations in a thriving condition. The yearly free-rent of the estate, after deduction of all public burdens, amounts to 342 l. 1 s. 8 d. Sterling. Part of the lands are held blanch of the Crown, and entitles the proprietor to vote in the election of a Member of Parliament for the county, the remainder are held of a subject superior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

There is an heritable right to the teinds of part of the lands. The tythes of most of them are valued by decreets of valuation as far back as the 1637 and 1743; and the minister of Forgan having, not a great many years ago, got a considerable augmentation of his stipend, there can no additional burden be supposed to affect the tythes for many years hence.

For the encouragement of purchasers, the upset-price of this estate is to be lowered to 7500 l. Sterling.

It will be shown by the tenants, and the articles of roup, plans of the whole lands, and the title-deeds, are in the hands of Edward Bruce, writer to the signet, to whom, or Mr Grant, the trustee, those intending to become purchasers, and desirous of further information, may apply.

## LANDS IN PERTH-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 5th day March next, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon.

All and Whole the Lands of CULTS, and DALRANICH, with the Fishings and Pertinents, lying within the parish of Comrie and county of Perth, the yearly rent whereof is about 100 l. Sterling.

These Lands are of considerable extent, excellent quality, and pleasantly situated on the banks of the water of Ruchill, near its confluence with the river of Earn, and have a very valuable and thriving oak-wood, and great variety of other kinds of barren timber.

There is a neat mansion-house on the lands of Cults, and the farms partly inclosed with stone-dykes, with subdivisions of hedges and ditch, and from its situation in a fine country for sport, and within four miles of Crieff, which is a post-town with a weekly market, this spot is remarkably well adapted for goat-whey, and a shooting quarter.

The lands hold blanch of the Duke of Montrose, and will be sold jointly or separately in lots, as purchasers may incline.—For further particulars application may be made to William Macdonald, clerk to the signet, who has power also to conclude a private bargain.

## ADJOURNED

## JUDICIAL SALE of LANDS in Berwickshire.

TO be SOLD, by Authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament-house, on Wednesday the 7th day of March 1781, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of LEETSIDE and HILTOWN MYRESIDE, which belonged to the deceased Robert Wood of Leetside, in the following Lots.

### LOT I.

The Lands and Estate of Whitfom, called LEETSIDE, lying in the united parishes of Whitfom and Hiltown, as presently possessed by Matthew Laidler and John Dickson, with the teinds, houses, yards, and pertinents.

The proven yearly rent is L. 348 8 9 9-12ths

DEDUCTIONS.	
Ministers stipend,	L. 8 13 10
Schoolmaster's salary,	0 9 4 9-12ths
Feu-duties of part of the lands	0 0 0 6-12ths
which hold of subject-superiors, &c.	0 0 0 6-12ths
Blanch duties,	0 0 0 6-12ths
Total free rent,	L. 338 1 6 3 12ths

Upset price, at 21 years purchase, is L. 7099 1 5 3-12ths

These lands, except a small part, hold of the Crown blench. They consist of 363 acres 3 roods 9 perches, English measure. The soil is remarkably fine. The whole estate is well inclosed with hedges and ditches, which are in the very best order and condition; the inclosures are large, well laid out, and amply supplied with water; the situation is good and convenient, being within six English miles of Dunfermline, Berwick, and eight of Eyemouth; all great market towns. The straw belongs to the ground, and goes along with the property.—The house and stables are good, and covered with Easdale slates; the barns, shades, and other out-houses, are large and convenient; and the tenants are bound to keep all the houses and fences on the estate in good and sufficient condition, during their tacks, upon their own expences.

### LOT II.

The Lands of HILTOWN MYRESIDE, with the teinds and pertinents occupied by Thomas Richardson.

The yearly rent is	
Deductions,	L. 36 0 0
Minister's stipend,	L. 0 2 10
Schoolmaster's salary	0 4 1
Blanch duties	0 0 1 1/2
Total free rent	L. 35 12 11 1/2

Upset-price, at 21 years purchase, is L. 748 12 1 1/2

The lands hold blanch of the Crown, and contain forty-one acres and two roods, English measure. They lie about a mile east from the lands in lot I. are divided into two inclosures, both well supplied with water, and every way fencible. The straw belongs to the ground; and the tenant is bound to uphold the houses and fences in good condition, upon his own expences.

The articles and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Session; and copies thereof, with the progress of writs, and a plan of the estate, are lodged with Alexander Abercromby, clerk to the signet; and copies of the articles are also to be seen in the hands of James Lorain, sheriff-clerk of Berwickshire.